
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

1 D D

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.

Secretary.—WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.

Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Senator from N. H.; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, M. C. from Mass.; HON. JAMES BROOKS, M. C. from N. Y.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Esq.; HON. HENRY D. COOKE.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.

Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.

Professor of History and Ancient Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, M. A.

Professor of Mathematics.—JAMES M. SPENCER, B. A.

*Professor of Modern Languages.**—

Professor of Natural Science.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, Jr., M. A.

Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A.

Tutors.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, B. A.; AMOS G. DRAPER, B. A.

Lecturer on Natural History.—REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, Ph. D.

Instructor in Art.—PETER BAUMGRAS.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.

Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, B. S.; MARY T. G. GORDON.

Instructor in Articulation.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, Jr., M. A.

Instructor in Art.—PETER BAUMGRAS.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

Matron.—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

Assistant Matron.—Mrs. ELIZABETH L. DENISON.

Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.

* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Washington, November 6, 1873.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1873.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1872, numbered.....	74
Admitted during the year.....	17
Since admitted.....	17
Total	<hr/> 108

Under instruction since July 1, 1872, males, 92; females, 16. Of these 60 have been in the collegiate department, representing seventeen States and the District of Columbia, and 48 in the primary department. A list of the names and residences of the pupils will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We are permitted to record a year of exemption from death, and also from any prevailing or even serious illness among our pupils and students. The few slight indispositions that have occurred yielded readily to the judicious treatment of our attending physician and the skillful nursing of the matrons.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

Professor James M. Spencer, who has for six years occupied the chair of mathematics in the college faculty, has resigned his position. It gives occasion for sincere regret to all the friends of the college that so valuable and successful an instructor should retire from his position, and Professor Spencer carries with him the best wishes of his associates and students for his success in whatever line of effort he may direct his energies.

Mr. Joseph C. Gordon, M. A., for three years a successful instructor in the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has been appointed to the professorship of mathematics and chemistry, entering upon the performance of his duties at the beginning of the current academic year.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT FROM EUROPE.

At the end of the period of absence granted him by the board of directors, President Gallaudet resumed his duties with health apparently fully restored by the rest and freedom from care secured in his temporary residence abroad.

While in Europe he visited a number of institutions for the deaf and dumb, but met with nothing which he deems worthy to be reported to the board. No facts came to his notice which served to change the conclusions set forth in his "Report on the Systems of Deaf-Mute Instruction pursued in Europe," presented to the board in October, 1867.

While he would by no means claim that the system in general use throughout the United States is free from defects in its practical workings, he is convinced that the principles on which it rests are sound, and that greater benefits can be secured to the mass of deaf-mutes through its agency than by any system which undertakes to make articulation its basis, assuming to teach all deaf-mutes to speak, and discarding the language of signs.

During the absence of the president the general direction of the institution was committed to Professor Fay; and the recitations coming under the charge of the president, in his capacity as professor of moral and political science, were conducted by Professor Porter. Both these gentlemen discharged the duties thus devolved upon them to the entire satisfaction of the board. And in this connection commendatory mention should be made of the faithfulness and efficiency of the entire corps of officers, all of whom, during the absence of the president, were ever ready to sustain acting President Fay, and to do whatever lay in their power to advance the interests of the institution and maintain good order in its several departments.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The courses of study pursued in the several departments have remained essentially the same as in previous years. The following schedules will show the branches taught and the text-books used in the respective classes :

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

During the first and second years of instruction : Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, by Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D.; First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, by John R. Keep, M. A.; the School Reader, part first, by Charles W. Sanders, M. A.

During the third and fourth years : Lessons for Children, by Mrs. Barbauld ; Reading without Tears, part second, by Mrs. Mortimer ; Felter's Primary Arithmetic ; Primary Geography, by Fordyce A. Allen, M. A.

During the fifth and sixth years : Primary History of the United States, by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. ; Common School History of the World, by S. G. Goodrich ; First Lessons in English Grammar, by Simon Kerl, M. A. ; New Intermediate Geography, by S. Augustus Mitchell ; Felter's Intermediate Arithmetic.

Instruction is given through the whole course in the structure of the English sentence, and in penmanship according to the Spencerian system.

IN THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Studies of the preparatory class.

Mathematics.—Eaton's Grammar School Arithmetic ; Loomis's Treatise on Algebra, (through quadratic equations.)

Physical Geography.—Guyot's Physical Geography.

History.—Lossing's Common School History of the United States.

Natural Philosophy.—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar ; Berard's History of England ; original compositions.

Latin.—Allen's Latin Grammar ; Allen's Latin Lessons ; Caesar's Commentaries.

Studies of the freshman class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Treatise on Algebra ; Loomis's Geometry.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar, (reviewed,) Berard's History of England ; original compositions.

Latin.—Sallust ; Cicero's Orations ; Allen's Latin Grammar.

**Greek*.—Boise's First Lessons in Greek ; Hadley's Greek Grammar ; Xenophon's Anabasis.

Studies of the sophomore class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Conic Sections ; Loomis's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

Botany.—Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.

Chemistry.—Cooley's Chemistry, with lectures.

Latin.—Virgil's Æneid ; Odes of Horace.

**Greek*.—Homer's Iliad.

History.—Thalheimer's Manual of Ancient History ; White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.

English.—Trench's English Past and Present ; original compositions

Studies of the junior class.

Mathematics.—Snell's Olmstead's Natural Philosophy ; Loomis's Treatise on Astronomy.

Chemistry.—Laboratory Practice, with lectures.

Mineralogy.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

Geology.—Dana's Text-book of Geology.

French.—Prendergast's Mastery Method ; Otto's French Grammar ; Souvestre's Philosophie sous les Toits ; Erckmann-Chatrian's Romans Nationaux ; Racine's Athalie.

**Greek*.—Demosthenes on the Crown.

History.—Guizot's History of Civilization.

English.—Bain's Rhetoric ; original compositions.

Studies of the senior class.

Geology.—Dana's Text-book of Geology.

Physiology.—Hitchcock's Anatomy and Physiology.

German.—Prendergast's Mastery Method ; Whitney's German Grammar ; Whitney's German Reader ; Fouqué's Undine ; Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm ; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

Mental philosophy and logic.—Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science; Jevons's Logic.

English.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature; original compositions.

Moral philosophy and evidences of Christianity.—Haven's Moral Philosophy; Butler's Analogy.

Political philosophy.—Perry's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law.

Aesthetics.—Bascom's Elements of Beauty.

Instruction in book-keeping and in drawing and painting is given to those who desire it.

Instruction in articulation is given to those who desire it, and are found to possess such natural aptness for correct vocalization as seems to justify the great expenditure of time and labor essential to any satisfactory progress.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

During the past year the library of the institution has been enlarged by the addition of 317 volumes, making the total number of volumes 1021. The nearness of the great libraries of the Government makes it unnecessary for us to emulate other colleges in the increase of our library. Our aim is, therefore, to choose our books, with the view of having at hand only such as are likely to be often needed by our students and officers.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises, on the ninth anniversary of the college, were held on Wednesday, June 25, in the hall of the institution.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Hon. John Eaton, jr., Commissioner of Education. After speaking of the great advance which had taken place in public sentiment with reference to the deaf and dumb, resulting in the establishment of a college for their benefit, the Commissioner addressed a few earnest words to the graduates, reminding them of the responsibility resting upon them, not only as educated men, but as representatives of the only college for deaf-mutes in the world.

Three students, having sustained satisfactory examinations in the studies of the entire course, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having previously delivered the following orations:

LITERATURE AND LIFE.~

BY DAVID S. ROGERS, of *South Carolina*.

When we examine the course of English literature from its commencement to the present time, we are struck at the want of uniformity which it exhibits. We see that the literary works of one epoch are essentially different from those of another in their character, and the subjects with which they are occupied. A particular kind of literature predominates for one epoch, and then is supplanted by a new kind, and there are intervals of decay between epochs of progress. The same is true in every nation wherever literature has made any progress. A decay of literature uniformly accompanies the degeneracy of society. There exists an intimate connection between the literature and the life of a people. They act and re-act upon each other, and mutually contribute to advance or retard the progress of each other. The state of society is impressed upon literature, so that the latter exhibits a series of pictures of the former at different periods during the past ages. Healthfulness and a correct taste in literature is always a favorable index of the state and prospects of the people. Literature generally grows out of the condition of a people, and then re-acts upon the latter.

But the influence of literature upon life is far greater than that of the latter upon the former. Fletcher, of Saltoun, said: "Give me the making of the ballads of a people and I do not care who makes the laws." The eminent author of the History of Civilization in Europe says that the progress of society in a country is generally preceded by the elevation of the native literature.

The most ancient literature consists chiefly of battle-songs and records of the exploits of warriors. Such was the earliest literature of our Saxon ancestors. In the age of chivalry, romances, tales, and ballads preponderated.

The fourteenth century is distinguished for the revolution in society and the outburst of intellectual power in England. Feudalism and chivalry, having reached the height of perfection, began to decay. The achievements of Edward in France united into strong nationality the two races which formed the English people and the two elements of the English literature, which had run side by side a long time. The long tyranny of the church and the corruptions of the monastic orders caused a general hostility among the people against ecclesiastical supremacy. A spirit of inquiry, excited by the preaching of Wycliff, was prevalent. Such a combination of circumstances could but tend to produce an expansion of intellect.

The literature of the fourteenth century is widely different from that of the preceding centuries. The Vision of Piers Ploughman was composed in the spirit of the common people; the subjects were the topics of the age. The writings of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, give evidence, not only of greater freedom of thought, but of a great advance in culture and refinement among the people. His writings, and those of his contemporaries, abound in narrations of common life, and in delineations of the manners and habits of the time. The literary productions of this period exerted a powerful influence in nourishing the spirit of liberty in the heart of the English people, and thus directing the course of the nation's history.

After the time of Chaucer literature in England fell into a state of decay. The wars of the Roses engaged the energies of the people and kept the nation in a constant state of turmoil. In such a state of things literature could not prosper. Under the strong and more quiet reign of the Tudor sovereigns literature revived, and the time of Henry VIII is marked by such writers as Sir Thomas More and Roger Ascham.

In the time of Elizabeth England was in a state of great and rapidly-advancing prosperity and enterprise, and she rose in power and influence among the nations. Her commerce became extensive, her wealth was greatly augmented, and luxury and splendor of living made corresponding advances. No internal controversies agitated the people, united as they were in loyalty to their Queen and in attachment to the national Church.

The state of society was one eminently favorable to dramatic literature. Accordingly it was the golden age of English literature in this department, and gave birth, among many other distinguished dramatists, to the immortal Shakspeare. This age also produced Spenser, the author of the Faery Queen, and glories in the imperishable name of Lord Bacon in philosophy.

In the middle of the seventeenth century prose literature predominated. The sects into which the Protestants were divided had each of them men of letters to maintain their doctrines. A deep interest was also felt in the cause of liberty. The immortal Milton engaged his genius in support of the principles of political freedom, and produced the finest prose compositions of this epoch; and, among others, his famous Areopagitica, an argument in support of the liberty of the press. The literary talent of the age was engaged in controversies about the questions in agitation among the people. The poems of Milton, however, show an apparent departure from the spirit of his time. His native genius was so vigorous and lofty as to swerve from the course in which the spirit of the age flowed. As Wordsworth finely says of him, "Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart." His genius was fed and nourished by his studies of the early English poets, and the ancient classics and the modern Italian poets. He was carried onward by the under-current of pure English poetry which flowed on beneath all the strife and agitation of the time. The religious nature of his Paradise Lost, however, shows his sympathy with the zeal in the cause of religion which marked the times in which he lived. In the reign of Charles II, the corrupt and profligate manners of the people tainted literature. The potent influence of the court, and the reaction from the severe austerity of the preceding period, tended to produce a general corruption and profligacy. The writers followed the tastes of society, and so literature was basely made to gratify them.

The literature of the reign of Queen Anne was operative in elevating and refining the morals of society, which had fallen so low in the reign of Charles II. A reform of manners had, indeed, already commenced, and a demand had arisen for a purer literature. The essays of the Spectator, Guardian, and Tattler, and the compositions of Temple, Lady Montagu, and others, marked as they were by good sense and fine humor, and ease and elegance of expression, and inculcating a pure morality, were immensely popular, and exerted a wide influence. Their tone was suited to the higher classes, but their influence extended through these to the lower. A reform of the people is effective when it begins with the higher class.

The literature of prose fiction, which has grown up within the last and the present century, and which belongs especially to our own time, has exerted an incalculable influence for good

or for ill, upon which time will not allow me to dwell. Nor can I speak particularly of the poets of the same period, many of whose utterances are familiar as household words to the ears of the people.

The character of our Government and political institutions is favorable to the progress of literature. The equality of political rights and privileges exerts a stimulating influence upon the intellect of the mass of men. Letters in Athens prospered gloriously under the influence of liberty, and they declined when the latter declined. In a despotism like that of Turkey or Persia, the mass of the people are always ignorant. The effect of a despotism or an aristocracy is disadvantageous upon the intellect of both the privileged class and the mass of the people. In our republic, where all honors and privileges are open to all alike, these are strong motives for intellectual effort.

The predominating form of American literature is journalism, and this arises from our institutions and habits. Every American needs to be kept acquainted with public affairs. He desires to know the character and principles of a candidate for public office before he will vote for him. Our country is a practical one. The people are engrossed in the pursuit of business and in the development of the resources of the country. From these circumstances the newspaper is in every house and every hand. Unhappily the influence of our newspapers is not always what it should be. It tends often to make party animosities more bitter. It tends often to corrupt the taste and sometimes to deprave the morals of the community.

Had time permitted us to extend our view to other nations, most striking examples might have been found of the influence of literature upon society. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were a leading cause of the great French Revolution.

Ever since the invention of the art of printing, the press has become more and more powerful in its influence, through the whole civilized world.

A high duty now belongs to the leaders in literature to use their vast influence in such a way, and in such a way only, as will tend to improve and refine the life of the people. An equal duty rests upon the reading public to encourage only such literature as will be elevating in its influence.

OUR DANGERS AS A NATION.

BY VOLANTINE HOLLOWAY, *of Indiana.*

A glance at the physical features of the United States shows us a land eminently fitted to be the abode of a great nation. From weak, subject colonies, we have risen, within a brief period, to the foremost place among the powerful sovereignties of the earth. This unexampled prosperity we are accustomed to ascribe, not so much to our great natural advantages, as to the excellence of our form of civil government; and we regard our institutions as the hope and salvation of the world. This belief renders us liable to overlook the dangers incident to our position. It should not so be. Overweening confidence in the present always invites future destruction. Safety is to be found in the foresight of danger.

In the United States of America we have the first attempt to adopt a democratic form of government on the part of a people occupying a large domain. Hence our chief dangers lie in the development of sectional interests. This is the greater from the rapid growth and prosperity of the country. As the several States increase in wealth and population they begin to feel their own strength and independence. Their own separate interests become more dear to them than those of the Union as a whole. There follow necessarily feelings of rivalry and selfishness, of impatience on the part of one portion of the country to submit to measures opposed to the furthering of its own designs, however important they may be to the welfare of the other portions. That from such causes there is danger to be apprehended, we surely cannot deny when we remember the deadly struggle from which we have so lately emerged. With all its bloody associations still fresh in our memory, can we assure ourselves that a similar attempt will never again be made? Should the Union ever be thus dismembered, it would not be difficult for a foreign power to obtain a firm foothold upon our soil, as Louis Napoleon well knew when he attempted the establishment of his Mexican Empire at the time when the two hostile sections of this country had each other by the throat.

In admitting the existence of this dangerous tendency, it is encouraging to reflect that forces are at work which tend to bring closer and closer together, within one common brotherhood, all the various communities in the land. The freedom of intercourse existing throughout our borders by means of the railroad, the steamboat, the printing-press, and the telegraph, contributes to the growth of friendly feeling. In proportion as the citizens of one State become better acquainted with those of another, and the commercial connections between the two become more intimate, the bonds of friendship which unite them are strengthened. There, too, is more fully realized the great truth that each is but an individual member of one great people, and that the true interest of any one part of the country is also the interest of all the other parts.

An essential feature in our political system is the limitation of the power of the central

government. It has been much disputed whether the most danger results from the weakness thus occasioned, or from the possibility that the central government may yet become so powerful as to assume arbitrary, oppressive, and tyrannical sway. In the first place it is clear that a nation without a strong central government must suffer serious embarrassments, and at times be exposed to perils which may threaten its very existence. When the republic is menaced by hostile demonstrations on the part of a foreign state, or of a rebellious faction within its own borders, it has to collect and organize its scattered strength before it can protect itself. The speedy accomplishment of this is prevented by various causes, such as the confusion into which the whole machinery of government is thrown, the opposition of views as to the best course to be pursued, and the lack of that unity in counsel so essential to success. Hence any sudden interruption of peace places the country, temporarily at least, in peril. An enemy may obtain the most important advantages before a force sufficiently strong to meet and oppose it can be raised. A mob, an insurrection, may gather strength and commit most violent outrages before a force capable of suppressing it can be secured. When the Southern States of our Union recently revolted, paralysis seized every department of the Government, and for a long time the country was placed in extreme peril. A knowledge of this weakness is an encouragement to attack from abroad, and an invitation to mobs and insurrectionary movements at home.

We have little cause for apprehension of danger from the undue centralization of power. The several States will never permit any considerable and permanent encroachment upon the rights they now exercise, and the people value their freedom too highly to suffer the overthrowal by force of the present Constitution and the successful establishment of a monarchy.

Perhaps the greatest of all the dangers to which our nation is exposed comes from the power of the majority. The very essence of a democracy is, that the majority must govern. This principle, just in itself when rightly viewed, has led to the adoption of that execrable maxim in free governments that the people has the right to do whatever it pleases. If it be true, as it is, that when unrestricted power is placed in the hands of a single individual, oppression and tyranny are sure to follow, it cannot be denied that the same evils may result when absolute power rests with the many. Says that acute observer of American institutions, M. De Tocqueville : "Unlimited power is in itself a bad and dangerous thing; human beings are not competent to exercise it with discretion; and God alone can be omnipotent, because His wisdom and His goodness are always equal to His power. * * * When I see the right and the means of absolute command are conferred upon a people or upon a king, upon an aristocracy or a democracy, a monarchy or a republic, I recognize the germ of tyranny."

There is a cheering sign observable in an awakening consciousness of the dangers impending from the unrestrained power of the majority, and a growing disposition to limit this power. Less than thirty years ago a clause was inserted in the State constitution of New York, providing for the filling of the offices of the judiciary by popular vote. This system has been fully tried, and, as might easily have been foreseen, has proved anything but satisfactory. Its grave dangers have been clearly shown, and the abuses to which it has led have been keenly felt. A movement has been made to return to the old order of things, to have the judiciary filled by appointment and the term of office extended.

The evils resulting from our present electoral system have reached so great a magnitude as to call loudly for a remedy. In the selection of a representative the people are restricted in their choice to two or more candidates, all of whom may be equally objectionable. With all our much-vaunted love of liberty, and our boasted independence, under the present reign of parties and caucuses our voters are no better than so many slaves. They must do as they are bid by the party managers, vote for that candidate which is presented them, no matter how unworthy they may deem him. I have spoken of the dangers resulting from the unrestrained rule of the majority. Here we have something precisely opposite, the tyranny of the minority. Various plans for remedying the evil have been proposed, such as the systems of cumulative voting, and of proportional representation, some of which are now undergoing the test of experiment.

This form of tyranny finds its opportunity in our system of universal suffrage, which gives to the least qualified and most ignorant equality at the ballot-box with the best and the wisest. Unscrupulous politicians profit by means of the ignorant and degraded classes, whose passions they inflame, whose prejudices they excite, and whose vices they not only excuse, but secretly encourage. Under that most odious and pernicious maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," the men who by such means lead the party on to success claim their reward; and men are appointed to the most responsible offices, not because their abilities eminently qualify them for such positions, but as a return for political services rendered. The persistent opposition to the attempts at civil service reform shows how thoroughly our whole system of appointments is permeated by this evil.

Increase of wealth, and of the power which wealth confers, is attended by many dangers. The greed of gain which possesses all classes—the blind zeal in the pursuit of riches—has a tendency to lower the moral sentiment of the community, leads to corruption and debasement, and to the relaxation of the bonds of duty. The power of wealth is becoming an alarming source of danger. Powerful corporations invade our legislative halls, and by means of bribes secure the passage of laws advantageous to themselves, but highly injurious to the

interests of the country at large. Nor do they stop here. The judiciary, the most vital part of our Government, does not escape their attacks. These wealthy bodies thus threaten to become the governing power in the land. They not only oppress, defraud, and trespass on the rights of individuals, but by sowing corruption in high places, and by poisoning the fountains of justice, they degrade and corrupt the public morality. From all parts of the country come grievous complaints of the evils thus resulting, and a loud cry for reform. The agriculturists of the Northwest are rising almost as a man and vehemently demanding that the tyrannical and ever-growing power of great railroad companies shall be restricted. Thoughtful men are beginning to seek earnestly for a remedy, which shall strike at the root of the evil. One of the most important yet proposed is that of constitutional amendments in prohibition of special legislation, as it is termed. Special legislation, or legislation in behalf of private interests, may be fitly characterized as the abomination of the times. It causes matters of vital interest to the country at large to be slightly passed over, or wholly neglected, and opens the way for the worst kinds of bribery and corruption. Were legislators restricted to matters pertaining to the public welfare, and to the enactment of general laws where private interests are concerned, the occupation of all those who now thrive by making use of the Government as a convenient instrument for advancing their selfish and nefarious designs would be gone.

It is common to regard our system of government as a perfectly organized thing which will take care of itself; as a well-contrived machine, which is sure to work right; or if it goes wrong, it is through some defect in its construction. There can be no more fatal mistake than this. A machine, properly constructed and set going, executes its allotted tasks with exactness and fidelity. Not so with government. This, in all its departments, from the vote at the polls to the judicial bench and to the executive chair, has to be carried on by the agency of *men*. No form of machinery, no system of rules, can dispense with this agency.

The dangers we have to apprehend all spring from a degraded state of morality. They cannot be eradicated save through the purification of the moral part of man. Checks upon the undue extension of the power of the three several branches of the government are embodied in the Constitution. No mention, however, is there made of that check, simple in its conception and perfect in its workings—a check which is nothing more than the element of honesty and integrity in all those who are charged with the executive, the judicial, and the legislative functions. It is to this quality that we must look in the selection of our rulers; its presence is the only assurance we can have that the duties of their office will be faithfully performed. At our elections we do not want any ingeniously devised instrument to prevent frauds, either in the casting of ballots or in their counting: no; we need only the presence and supervision of honest men. In order that only honest men be selected for public positions there must be a large body of that kind of men from which to choose, and another body of the same kind to choose them.

I have spoken of the dangers resulting from the tyranny of the majority, from the tyranny of the minority, and from the tyranny of wealth; these derive all their malign influence, all their power of doing harm, from the destitution of the true principles of honesty and integrity in the nation. A due appreciation of the worth of these principles, and their wide diffusion, are essential to the prosperity of any government, and are absolutely necessary to the very existence, even, of our republic. With them we can maintain a position at the head of the nations of the earth. Without them we cannot long stand—we do not deserve to stand. Without them we can have no well-regulated government—no permanent being as a state.

"What constitutes a state?
 Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
 Thick wall or moated gate;
 Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
 Not bays and broad-armed ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starred and spangled courts,
 Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
 No; men, high-minded men,
 With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
 In forest, brake, or den,
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
 Men who their duties know,
 But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
 Prevent the long-aimed blow,
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
 These constitute a state,
 And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
 O'er thrones and globes elate
 Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

ART AND NATURE.

BY DAVID H. CARROLL, of Ohio.

A love for the beautiful is one of the earliest developments of the human mind. A child rejoices in the possession of attractive playthings, and shouts with delight at the sight of

beautiful flowers. Under proper culture this taste is expanded and enlarged, and is the source of manifold pleasures.

The innumerable objects which excite our admiration or wonder consist of two great classes—the forced productions of art and the spontaneous creations of nature; the one the product of man's ingenuity, the other the free gift of the Creator. In respect to aesthetical interest and value, we find in each points of superiority over the other.

In the first place, nature is the original from which all art is derived. Nature has been aptly described as the expression of the thought of God; art strives to reproduce the thought for the instruction and enjoyment of man. Again, nature has been defined as the amanuensis of God, while art is the amanuensis of nature. Hence, a chief excellence in art consists in its truthfulness to nature—in its accuracy as a faithful copy of nature. As such, it must fall far short of the original. Take painting as an illustration. The painter, however accomplished he may be, cannot reproduce all the beauties of the objects which he paints. His picture has only two dimensions, length and breadth; and besides, he cannot, out of the pigments which he must use, produce colors, and lights and shades exactly resembling the actual scene or object as viewed by the eye. Motion cannot be painted. Compare a bird soaring aloft in the air, a man walking with grace and ease upon the land, a magnificent ship under full sail, or the heaving and dashing waves of the ocean, with paintings of these objects, and the inferiority of the latter quickly becomes apparent.

In portraiture the aim is to copy nature faithfully; and so far as this is done the work pleases and is a success. The landscape painter makes it his endeavor to transfer the trees, the grass, the rocks, and other objects to his canvas, just as nature presents them to his view. The sculptor must also be a careful student and copyist of nature if he would excel in his art. Even the architect sometimes employs nature as a model. A gothic cathedral bears a not distant resemblance to an over-arching forest, and the mammoth dome may be compared to the heavenly canopy. Many of the subsidiary ornaments of architectural works are imitations, more or less exact, of natural objects.

In landscape gardening, where art and nature combine their forces in the production of the beautiful, nature may fairly claim the greater share. Nature furnishes flowers and grass, shrubs and trees, rocks and water; while art plans and governs, arranging the objects so as best to conduce to the beauty of the whole scene. The better taste of recent times has discarded the artificial forms, and the prim regularity which was once the fashion. It allows more free play to nature, and aims to secure the variety which is her peculiar charm.

Even in the ideal creations in which the artist aims to avoid the imperfections of nature, and to combine her beauties so as to surpass any of the works which she presents to our observation, all the separate beauties which he thus combines are derived from nature herself, and suggested by what she has revealed to his loving study.

In some respects art has the advantage of nature. The artist combines and harmonizes separate elements with a view to a single effect or impression. He is able to heighten the desired effect by a skillful use of contrast, and to make his work attractive by introducing an agreeable variety. The rugged wildness of mountain scenery, or the quiet beauty of a summer sunset, may thus be brought out more impressively in a painting than as actually witnessed in nature. Artists of superior genius have chosen imaginary subjects, and produced paintings which, for beauty and depth of expression, have no equals in copies drawn from life. Raphael, Murillo, and other gifted men, have thus acquired a fame that will never die, so long as a love of the rare and the beautiful continues to animate the human breast.

A peculiarity, and also an advantage of art is, that it pleases by the surprise and gratification which are called forth by successful imitation. A striking imitation is especially admired by the young and uneducated, and this quality constitutes one source of the complex pleasure which the highest works of art are capable of affording.

Art has a special value as an adornment of all those things which are useful to man. Books are ornamented without by handsome bindings, and within by beautiful engravings; the school-room and the dwelling may be adorned with works of art; the implements for the various uses of life may be made pleasing as well as useful; and who does not know how woman's tasteful handiwork and skilful management may beautify home and make it attractive?

Interesting and valuable as are the works of human art, they sink almost into insignificance when compared with the loftier creations of nature. An infinite mind, working upon an infinite and unchanging plan, has created a universe containing such a glorious combination of the beautiful, the grand, and the sublime, that no human mind can grasp all that is displayed for its contemplation. The earth is covered with objects of beauty and grandeur. Great mountains lift their lofty and snow-crowned peaks to the clouds, while their sides are covered with waving forests, and fertile valleys stretch out at their feet: treeless prairies extend from horizon to horizon in undulating lines, their surfaces beautified by grass and flowers, and enlivened by grazing flocks and herds; majestic forests extend over large tracts of country, containing trees of a thousand beautiful forms, and teeming with life and motion; rivers rise in the midst of a continent, start off as rippling streams, but gather volume from each uniting branch until they sweep with resistless force into the sea; and the mighty ocean stretches in an unbroken surging mass of waters for thousands of thousands of square miles, displaying countless varieties of beauty.

Each season of the year brings its peculiar beauties. Spring has its green fields and bright flowers; summer its matured vegetation; autumn its ripened fruits and variegated hues, and winter its naked branches and its pure white mantle of snow. Each zone and parallel of latitude presents new forms of beauty, giving every conceivable variety, from the icy regions and scanty verdure of the north to the luxuriant and gorgeous productions of the tropics.

The wealth of beauty which nature unfolds to our view is nowhere more strikingly displayed than in flowers. Whether adorning the garden or growing spontaneously by the wayside, or relieving the monotony of the sick room by their beauty and fragrance, they are equally attractive. Their delicate structures and the endless variety of color which they display, render them a source of infinite pleasure to the cultured mind, for—

"Who can paint
Like Nature? Can Imagination boast
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?"

Solomon, in the heighth of his glory, was not arrayed like the simple lily of the valley.

When we raise our eyes to the heaven above us, what unspeakable variety and beauty are there revealed! Now fleecy clouds o'erspread the canopy, wafted along by the gentle wind; now the sun rises in all his glory upon a cloudless sky, pursues his stately and majestic course across the heavens, and in a flood of glory sinks below the western horizon. The curtain of night descends, and we behold the glories of the starry heavens. Let us gaze upon it first with the eye untaught by science. We see the round-faced moon swinging in her ethereal element, shedding her gentle light upon the earth, and thousands of stars twinkling in the sky, as if the heavenly vault were thick set with diamonds. David describes the glory of the heavens in glowing language, as exhibiting the wisdom, the goodness and the power of the Creator. If the heavens thus viewed are so beautiful, what emotions must be awakened when we see in them all that science discloses! In every twinkling star we behold a sun, many of them larger by far than the orb which furnishes our world with light and heat. The telescope reveals untold millions of suns, all flying through boundless space in their vast revolutions about the common center of gravity of all. Their vast size, the wonderful velocity of their motions, their almost inconceivable distance, the mighty power that holds them in their orbits and controls all their motions, and the unity in all this variety which amounts to perfection—all this constitutes the highest degree of sublimity.

We have yet to consider the beauties of the animal world, which appear on every hand. Insects, fishes, birds, and quadrupeds, each and all have many qualities which render them beautiful. All exhibit unerring design and faultless workmanship.

But man is the most admirable; the crowning work of creation. Made in the image of his Creator, he shows his exalted nature in his material structure; and the possession of a reasoning and immortal soul gives him absolute supremacy, and raises him infinitely above other created beings on this lower world. Nothing in art or nature exhibits such beauty of design and perfection of workmanship as our bodily frame. What a world of expression resides in the human face! When animated by amiable affections or lighted up with the intelligence of the virtuous soul, the perfection of beauty in nature is seen. Well was it said by the greatest poet the world has ever produced:

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a God!"

A genuine love of art and a genuine love of nature go hand in hand. The one involves the other, and there is no antagonism between them. Art being an imitation of nature, more or less exact, interest in it leads to the study of the original, and the higher enjoyment furnished by the latter is thus attained.

The endowment of man with the sense of beauty is a proof of the goodness of the Creator. We should cultivate this part of our nature. A love of beauty in art and natures elevates, refines and purifies the character. It furnishes innocent and ennobling enjoyment, and may thus take the place of debasing indulgences. Its moral influence is valuable. The earnest study of the beautiful, especially as found in nature, leads man from nature up to nature's God. Filled with wonder at the beauty revealed in the countless works of the Creator, the well-disposed mind is led to consider their great Author, and with love and reverence to say—"My Father made them all."

EXPENDITURES.

I. SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

The receipts and disbursements for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts.

Received from Treasury of the United States.....	\$48,000 00
Received from board and tuition.....	1,774 42

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

13

Received from work done in shop.....	\$756 23
Received from students for books and stationery.....	341 05
Received from sale of live stock.....	156 00
Received from board of two horses.....	113 00
Received from sale of insurance scrip.....	40 00
Received from rent.....	15 00
Received from damage to grounds by cattle.....	11 95
Received from sale of wood.....	10 00
Received from sale of old wagon-truck.....	8 00
Received from sale of old fencing.....	4 00
Received from sale of old bureau.....	5 00
Received from sale of old stove.....	3 00
Received from sale of fodder.....	3 00
Total.....	51, 240 65

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	\$23, 485 75
Expended for meats.....	4, 394 66
Expended for groceries.....	3, 944 93
Expended for fuel.....	3, 450 00
Expended for butter.....	1, 969 80
Expended for household expenses, including vegetables.....	2, 064 62
Expended for bread.....	1, 452 35
Expended for hardware, including materials for repairs on buildings.....	1, 215 30
Expended for books and stationery.....	1, 187 70
Expended for dry goods and clothing.....	998 37
Expended for lumber.....	928 58
Expended for gas.....	954 40
Expended for blacksmithing and general repairs.....	891 59
Expended for furniture.....	718 42
Expended for paints and glass.....	540 77
Expended for medicines and chemicals.....	344 98
Expended for medical services.....	340 00
Expended for harness and 1 carriage.....	394 87
Expended for seeds and implements.....	261 94
Expended for printing and engraving.....	181 09
Expended for 1 iron safe.....	175 00
Expended for 1 mare.....	150 00
Expended for awnings.....	128 00
Expended for stone.....	152 14
Expended for cow and calf.....	80 00
Expended for carriage-hire.....	14 00
To balance.....	821 39
	51, 240 65

II. IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$384 60
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	6, 000 00
Total.....	6, 384 60

Disbursements.

Paid for grading.....	\$1, 970 85
Paid for lumber.....	772 67
Paid for labor.....	1, 265 73
Paid for drain-pipe.....	271 88
Paid for 1 wagon.....	149 00
Paid for paving.....	133 75
Paid for 1 mowing-machine.....	170 00
Paid for freight.....	24 53
Balance due the United States from disbursing agent.....	1, 626 19
Total.....	6, 384 60

PURCHASE OF KENDALL GREEN.

The following statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the purchase of Kendall Green dates back to April 2, 1870, the time at which the institution gained control of the property, and includes all expenses and payments on account of said purchase:

RECEIPTS.

Received for rent of houses.....	\$749 71
Received for fruit sold.....	146 48
Received from manual-labor fund.....	865 05
Received by transfer from general-expense account.....	4,134 25
* Received from private subscriptions.....	9,875 00
Received from the United States, July 1, 1872.....	70,000 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	85,770 49
<hr/>	

* See Appendix.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for record of deeds, stamps, &c.....	\$178 75
Expended for payment due July 1, 1870.....	5,000 00
Expended for interest due July 1, 1870.....	1,275 00
Expended for interest due January 1, 1871.....	2,400 00
Expended for interest due July 1, 1871.....	2,400 00
Expended for payment due July 1, 1871.....	10,000 00
Expended for interest due January 1, 1872.....	2,100 00
Expended for interest due July 1, 1872.....	2,100 00
Expended for balance of purchase-money remaining unpaid July 1, 1872.....	70,000 00
Expended for labor.....	251 00
Expended for sundry items of interest.....	174 19
Paid in collecting private subscriptions.....	589 01
<hr/>	
Total.....	96,467 95
<hr/>	

It will be seen that a balance remains unprovided for of \$10,697.46.

By borrowing a portion of the annual appropriation for the support of the institution, the board have been able to avoid the necessity of paying interest on this balance of indebtedness, except for a few days at the end of the fiscal year. This is, however, an arrangement which ought not to continue indefinitely. The board had hoped to be able to raise by private subscription an amount sufficient to liquidate this small debt; but the fact that the title to all the real estate of the institution has been vested in the United States is likely to stand in the way of the realization of this expectation; for private parties object, when called upon, that they should not be asked to aid what has practically become a Government institution.

We have submitted no estimate to provide for this balance, but we venture to direct the attention of Congress to the fact of the indebtedness, and to ask if it would not be proper that an appropriation should be made.

The importance of securing, at the low price paid, so valuable an estate as Kendall Green can hardly be overestimated, and we are sure that no one who considers the present and prospective value of the property will fail to perceive the great advantages likely to grow out of its acquisition by the Government.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and \$500 for books and illustrative apparatus, \$49,500.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing and fitting up of the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, including necessary repairs on the completed sections of the buildings, \$54,000.

The estimate for building purposes is greatly needed, to enable us to proceed with the work of completing the college-building, and to provide for the erection of two professors' houses.

The college-building has stood in an incomplete condition for nearly seven years. Until within the last two years the completed portion sufficed for the accommodation of our collegiate department.

It is now, however, much crowded, and no possibility exists of conveniently accommodating more students, while we have reason to expect increased numbers of applications for admission during several years to come.

Only two rooms in the college-building can be used for recitations, and we are compelled to conduct our class-room exercises in corners of the chapel-hall and in other places temporarily arranged in the central building, all of which are inconvenient and ill adapted for the purposes to which we are compelled to devote them.

The rooms available for students' dormitories ought not to be made to contain more than twenty-five students, while the number at present occupying them is forty-seven.

The interests of the institution make it very desirable that its officers and employés should reside on the premises. The plans submitted to Congress in our ninth report, that for the year 1866-'67, showed our need of erecting, ultimately, six dwelling-houses for the officers of the institution.

Of this number only two have thus far been built. Two more are required at the present time for the accommodation of instructors who have young and growing families, and who are compelled to submit to arrangements involving considerable inconvenience both to them and to the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

A P P E N D I X.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Melville Ballard, M. S.....	Maine.
James Edwin Beller, B. A.....	New York.
Amos Galusha Draper, B. A.....	Illinois.
John Burton, Hotchkiss, B. A.....	Connecticut.
Joseph Griffin Parkinson, B. A.....	New Hampshire.

SENIOR CLASS.

Edward Lincoln Chapin.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Stretch.....	Indiana.
John Wilkinson.....	Massachusetts.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Orson Holloway Archibald.....	Indiana.
Elias Myers.....	Ohio.
James Martin Park.....	Ohio.
William Charles Pick.....	Rhode Island.
Albert Charles Powell.....	Ohio.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Dudley Webster George.....	Kentucky.
William George Jones.....	New York.
Allie Washington Hamilton.....	Michigan.
Roscoe Gage Page.....	Maine.
George Moredock Teegarden.....	Iowa.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

John Emery Crane.....	Maine.
George Franklin Cutter.....	Vermont.
Abram Stryker Gardner.....	Illinois.
Augustus Barney Greener.....	Ohio.
Lewis Lee James.....	Ohio.
Wilbur Norris Sparrow.....	Massachusetts.
Lester Delos Waite.....	Ohio.

SELECTED COURSE.

Gorham Dunmer Abbott.....	Connecticut.
William Major Allman.....	Michigan.
James Curtis Balis.....	Wisconsin.
Frank Coolidge Davis.....	Massachusetts.
Ranald Douglas.....	New York.
Martin Curran Fortescue.....	Pennsylvania.
James Wesley Kidd.....	Tennessee.
John Christian Lentz.....	Pennsylvania.
William Wesley Swartz.....	Pennsylvania.

ADVANCED PREPARATORY CLASS.

Jerome Thaddeus Elwell.....	Pennsylvania.
Frank Ross Gray.....	Illinois.

Frank Caleb Holloway.....	Iowa.
James Joseph Murphy.....	Wisconsin.
William Frank Pope.....	Tennessee.
Delos Albert Simpson.....	Michigan.
Stanton Foy Wheeler.....	Massachusetts.

LOWER PREPARATORY CLASS.

Herman Erbe.....	Connecticut.
Edwin Wellington Frisbie.....	Massachusetts.
Alfred Wright Goold.....	Wisconsin.
Theodore Kiesel.....	Delaware.
John Walter Michaels.....	Virginia.
David Sidney Rector, jr.....	Michigan.
James Alexander Rutherford.....	Wisconsin.
Warren Lacey Waters.....	Connecticut.
Henry White, jr.....	Massachusetts.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FEMALES.

Mary M. Barnes.....	District of Columbia.
Justina Bevan.....	Maryland.
Grace A. Freeman.....	Maryland
Sarah A. Gourley.....	Maryland.
Lydia Leitner.....	Maryland.
Caroline Mades.....	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth McCormick.....	Maryland.
Mary E. McDonald.....	District of Columbia.
Sarah E. Preston.....	Maryland.
Georgiana Pritchard.....	Maryland.
Amelia Riveaux.....	District of Columbia.
Margaret Ryan.....	District of Columbia.
Josephine Sardo.....	District of Columbia.
Sophia R. Weller.....	District of Columbia.

MALES.

Joseph Barnes.....	District of Columbia.
Wilbur Fish Bateman.....	District of Columbia.
John W. Blaine.....	Maryland.
Arthur D. Bryant.....	District of Columbia.
Edward T. Burns.....	District of Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter.....	District of Columbia.
Enoch G. Carroll.....	District of Columbia.
Edmund Clark.....	District of Columbia.
William A. Connolly.....	District of Columbia.
Douglas Craig.....	District of Columbia.
Robert W. Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
William F. Deeble.....	District of Columbia.
John W. Dechard.....	District of Columbia.
Alexander W. Denis.....	District of Columbia.
Abram Frantz.....	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Haggerty.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Humphrey.....	District of Columbia.
William Kohl.....	District of Columbia.
John A. Large.....	District of Columbia.
William H. Myers.....	District of Columbia.
William Moriarty.....	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson.....	District of Columbia.
William H. Richards.....	District of Columbia.
Frand Ashley Scott.....	Kansas.
Calvin F. Stephens.....	Pennsylvania.
Henry Trieschmann, jr.....	Maryland.
John W. L. Unsworth.....	District of Columbia.
John C. Wagner.....	District of Columbia.
John Wesley.....	District of Columbia.
Nelson White.....	District of Columbia.
Louis Whittington.....	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each, per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KENDALL-GREEN PURCHASE FUND.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. A. E. Borie.....	\$250 00
Clement Biddle, esq.....	250 00
J. Harrison, jr., esq.....	250 00
William Welsh, esq.....	250 00
A. J. Drexel, esq.....	250 00
M. Baird & Co.....	250 00
H. P. McKean, esq.....	250 00
Wm. Sellers & Co.....	250 00
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250 00
J. S. Lentz & Co.....	250 00
William Weightman, esq.....	250 00
George W. Childs, esq.....	250 00
John Farnum, esq.....	100 00
Hon. Horace Binney.....	100 00
James L. Claghorn, esq.....	100 00
Charles Wheeler, esq.....	100 00
C. and H. Borie.....	100 00
Jacob P. Jones, esq.....	100 00
Thomas H. Powers, esq.....	100 00
George F. Tyler, esq.....	100 00
H. G. Morris, esq.....	100 00
Samuel Welsh, esq.....	100 00
H. C. Gibson, esq.....	100 00
Clarence H. Clark, esq.....	100 00
J. E. Caldwell, esq.....	50 00
H. Geiger, esq.....	50 00
J. M. Whitall, esq.....	50 00
L. A. Godey, esq.....	25 00
Charles Yarnall, esq.....	25 00
F. J. Dreer, esq.....	25 00

FROM HARTFORD, CONN.

Edson Fessenden, esq.....	1,000 00
Thomas Smith, esq.....	1,000 00

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

19

Tertius Wadsworth, esq.....	\$1,000 00
T. M. Allyn, esq.....	500 00
Mrs. Samuel Colt.....	250 00
C. C. Lyman, esq.....	200 00
J. F. Burns, esq.....	50 00

FROM BOSTON.

John Amory Lowell, esq.....	500 00
H. P. Kidder, esq.....	250 00
Wm. T. Andrews, esq.....	250 00
Benj. E. Bates, esq.....	200 00
Geo. C. Richardson, esq.....	100 00
S. D. Warren, esq.....	100 00
J. S. Ropes, esq.....	25 00
Percival L. Everett, esq.....	25 00

O